

THE CITIZEN.

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NO. 8.

IDEAS.

Baron Alphonse Rothschild, who died in Paris the other day, deemed it a service to the young men of France who were desirous of emulating his success in business and becoming great capitalists, to distribute among them cards on which were printed the following as to habits and conduct:

Shun liquor.
Dare to go forward.
Never be discouraged.
Be polite to everybody.
Employ your time well.
Never tell business lies.
Pay your debts promptly.
Be prompt in everything.
Bear all troubles patiently.
Do not reckon upon chances.
Make no useless acquaintances.
Be brave in the struggle of life.
Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.

Never appear to be something more than you are.

Take time to consider, then decide positively.

Carefully examine into every detail of your business.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

It is said that contractors by the score are at Frankfort to submit bids for the new state house. It is hoped that Kentucky can build a state house without a graft scandal.

It is said Jerry Simpson is dying in Mexico. He made much sport for the country as Sockless Simpson, but he was a man of more than ordinary capacity. He made many friends in Congress who will be sorry to hear of his death.

C. L. Melvin, the Iola, Kas., "joint" wrecker, wanted in Iola on the charge of having blown up three "joints" with dynamite, has been arrested and is in jail in Kansas City, Kas. He says he blew up the joints because their owners upon a certain occasion induced him to drink a quantity of whiskey, which almost killed him. There is some ground of reason in such a plea when those who are sworn to enforce the law fail to give the helpless reasonable protection.

The Governor of Louisiana has asked the Federal Government to take charge of the situation in that State. With such a fire eating neighbor as Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, he does well to throw responsibility on Uncle Sam.

President Roosevelt preached a short sermon to the Christian Brotherhood of Oyster Bay Tuesday. He said among other things, "If a man will try to serve God the Father by being kindly with the many around him who need such kindness and by being upright and honest himself, then we have the authority of the good book for saying that we are in honor bound to treat him as a good Christian and extend the right hand of brotherhood to him," which may be poor theology, but it is the best kind of common sense.

The Florida Separate Car Law was recently declared void on the ground that it lacked conformity to the State and National Constitutions. The State Supreme Court later affirmed the decision of the lower court.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

It is reported from Shanghai that the boycott on American goods has become so burdensome to the trade of all nations that the General Chamber of Commerce has asked the diplomatic body at Pekin to interfere. It is claimed that the boycott was started by two wealthy Chinese merchants in Chicago because their wives were not allowed to land in this country.

Jose Miguel Gomez, governor of Santa Clara province and liberal candidate for the presidency of Cuba, has given out an interview full of defiance to the Palma government. He refuses to have his municipalities inspected by the general government, and declares that he will use force to prevent any such inspection. The moderates express satisfaction at what they term Gomez's sensational and reckless statements, which they declare will certainly defeat him.

The island of Sakhalin, recently brought into prominence because of its occupation by the Japanese, lies within seven miles of the main land and commands the mouth of the Amur River. Rich fisheries, coal, iron, timber, asphalt and gold are on the island. The natives are of three races: the Ainos, the Gilyaks and the Tungus. The island has been used as a penal settlement by Russia, and reports are rife of horrible cruelties perpetrated on the convicts. Japan once claimed all or a portion of the island, but was forced to relinquish her claims in 1876.



Will he get home with them? —Minneapolis Journal.

CASES INCREASING MANYWEREKILLED

Sixty Persons Stricken With the Dread Yellow Fever in New Orleans Tuesday.

A TOTAL UP TO DATE OF 625.

The Increase Tuesday Was the Result of the Investigation of a Number of Suspicious Cases.

Federal Authorities Have Determined To Treat Every Case Presenting Symptoms of Yellow Fever as Actual Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, Aug. 9.—Official report to 6 p.m. Tuesday: New cases, 60; total to date, 625; deaths, 4; total to date, 117; new sub-foci, 17; total to date, 114.

New Orleans, Aug. 9.—If the present chaotic condition of quarantine matters in Louisiana is not speedily terminated in obedience to a proclamation issued Tuesday, the state board of health has announced its intention of immediately invoking the civil powers and, that failing, of asking Gov. Blanchard to call out the militia and restore and maintain order. The proclamation resulted from the letters sent Monday by the governor to President Souchon. The proclamation prohibits any town, parish or village from refusing admission to a person from a non-infected locality holding a health certificate not over 24 hours old or to a person from an infected locality who has spent six days in a detention camp and been discharged with a marine hospital certificate. Interference with the passage of steamboats or trains is forbidden unless they violate legal quarantine regulations. No mail, freight or express matter shall, under the proclamation, be refused from infected localities provided it is carried in cars which have been fumigated by the marine hospital service.

All persons who disregard these regulations, whether under the semblance of boards of health or mass meetings, are warned that they are liable to answer in the courts. It is announced that no more illegal restrictions on travel or commerce will be tolerated.

Inspectors Are Busy.

Because of the large number of cases reported the fever situation did not have so favorable an aspect Tuesday, but it is explained that the increase is the result of the investigation of a number of suspicious cases of sickness, some of which the health authorities were unable to inquire into Monday. The inspectors of the marine hospital service spent much of the day in their investigation and their reports showed an increase in the number of cases from noon to 3 o'clock. The federal authorities have determined to treat every case presenting any symptoms of yellow fever as actually yellow fever, preferring to take no risk of failing through want of vigilance. Dr. White said if he knew of every case of fever at present in the city as well as every case that had existed he would feel that the disease could be stamped out in 30 days. His policy therefore is to locate every possible focus of infection so that every precaution may be taken to prevent additional infection.

Practically all doubt of the raising of the fund of a quarter of a million desired by the government was removed Tuesday when both the state and city moved to assist the citizens of New Orleans. Gov. Blanchard, whom Chairman Janvier, of the citizens' committee, had asked to advance \$100,000, wired Mr. Janvier that he would make the loan as soon as he heard from a sufficient number of members of the legislature if they will support an appropriation of \$100,000. Affirmative answers are being received.

The Work of Rescue.

In a short time the city's entire hospital and ambulance force was on the scene aided by half a hundred doctors from all parts of the city.

The volunteer rescuers and firemen continued the work until exhausted then their places were taken by a wrecking force numbering 300 men from the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson railroads. These delved in the ruins all night but the work of rescue proceeded slowly. When darkness came it was estimated

Big Department Store Building in New Albany, N. Y., Collapsed Without Warning.

OVER 100 PERSONS WENT DOWN.

In a Chaos of Brick, Plaster and Beams Between 20 and 30 People Met Death.

Anything Like a Complete List of the Killed and Injured Will Be Unobtainable Until Rescuers Have Finished Their Work.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The middle section of the big department store of the John G. Myers Co., in North Pearl street, collapsed, carrying down with it over 100 persons. Caught in a chaos of brick, plaster and wooden beams, between 20 and 30 men, women and children met death. Twelve hours' frantic work on the part of an army of rescuers disentangled 50 people, six of them dead and many of the rest badly injured. Three bodies are in sight but many hours' work will be required to get them out. Anything like a complete list of the killed and injured will be unobtainable until the workers have made their way to the very bottom of the mass of wreckage. With few exceptions those caught in the ruins were employees, a large majority of them girls. The collapse occurred shortly after the opening hour when barely a score of shoppers were in the store. A clock found in the debris had stopped at 12 minutes past four, showing when the crash came.

The best accounts of the event that probably caused the ruin is given by the head of the crockery, glass and drug departments, which occupies the basement.

Cause of the Accident.

"The workmen were sawing at a wooden door beam," said he, "which runs under the northern end of the central pillars in the middle of the store. Excavation for the cellar was going on about the base of this pillar and I believe that jarring of the beam beneath it displaced the foundation of the pillar. The first thing I know two of the counters near the place where the men were working began to sag and several pieces of glassware slid off onto the floor with a crash. I yelled to my clerks to run for the front of the store. The words were not out of my mouth when there came a crackling and everything around us began to fall. The wreck came slowly, however, and I think every one in my department escaped, as well as the workmen."

The pillars which gave way supported the ends of two giant girders and when it fell the main support of the central part of the building was gone. With a noise that could be heard blocks away and which shook the adjoining buildings nearly half the great structure from cellar to roof and extending from one side wall to the other, came grinding down. Into this cavern slid scores of employees who were working on the four floors above and lacked the warning which enabled those in the basement to escape.

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that nearly fifty persons still remained in the ruins and that not more than half of these could survive the weight pressing upon them. Fortunately the wreckage did not take fire. Some 100 persons are still uncounted for but 50 of these are cash boys of which the firm has no record and the loss of the pay roll makes it difficult to get anything like a complete list of the others. In all the company has 400 employees, but 50 of these are away on vacations.

The building which collapsed is in the heart of the shopping district. It is owned partly by the company and partly by the estate of the late David Orr. The loss to the company is estimated at between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The building was a very old one but until now considered perfectly sound. Extensive repairs were underway when the collapse took place.

National Assembly Project Approved.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—The national assembly project was finally approved at Peterhof and will be promulgated next Saturday the anniversary of the birth of the Grand Duke Alexis Nickolaelevitch, heir to the Russian throne.

Despondent Man Hangs Himself.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 9.—John Evers, German gardener, 65, committed suicide by hanging himself to the joists of his house with a rope. Despondency from disease, loss of his wife and pressing debts are attributed as causes.

Negro Lynched.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 9.—About 2,000 citizens from near Waco took Sank Majors, a negro, from jail and lynched him early in the morning. Majors confessed to assaulting a white woman near Waco a few days ago.

TYPHOID FEVER.

An Unusually Serious Outbreak in the National Capital.

Washington, Aug. 9.—An unusually serious outbreak of typhoid fever, generally attributed to the use of river water, is prevailing in this city. The cases are scattered throughout Washington and the surrounding section and each hospital has its quota of patients. Since July 1, 196 cases have been reported in the District of Columbia and 21 deaths have occurred.

Archbishop Chappelle's Condition.

New Orleans, Aug. 9.—Dr. Larue, physician for Archbishop Chappelle, said he was unable to state what would be the result of the archbishop's illness. He is suffering from a typical case of yellow fever, and is simply holding his own.

Canal Engineer Scourge Victim.

Washington, Aug. 9.—A. C. Livingston, division civil engineer of the Panama canal commission, at Culebra, died of yellow fever, according to information cabled here. Livingston was appointed from St. Louis.

The Sixty-Sixth Victim.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 9.—The 66th name has been added to the list of fatalities due to the explosion of the gunboat Bennington in San Diego harbor July 21. Frederick J. Mueller died Tuesday.

Powers To Study Law.

Newport, Ky., Aug. 9.—Caleb Powers announced that as soon as cooler weather came he would again take up the reading of law. It has been five years since the celebrated prisoner has touched a law book. He had given up the matter entirely until he could see a chance of getting a new trial.

We Sell WHITE HOUSE SHOES

They Fit, they Wear, they Satisfy.

We Sell WHITE HOUSE SHOES

They Fit, they Wear, they Satisfy.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS

OLIVER PLOWS

OBELISK FLOUR

BANNER PAINT

Everybody saves money by trading at

WELCH'S

SPECIAL SALE

AT THE NEW CASH STORE, Berea, Ky.

From July 20
To August 10

I am over-stocked on Clothing and Shoes and have decided the way to sell them fast is to sell cheaper than any one else.

Come in and see, and if we don't offer you a bargain we will not ask you to buy.

Very respectfully,

C. C. Rhodus, Prop.

Bargains in Suits

\$15.00 Suits for	\$11.00
12.00 Suits for	9.00
10.00 Suits for	7.50
7.50 Suits for	5.00

Bargains in Shoes

\$4.00 Shoes for	\$3.25
3.50 Shoes for	2.90
3.00 Shoes for	2.40
2.50 Shoes for	2.15
2.00 Shoes for	1.85



THREE GIFTS.

I am curtailed away from the night,
On the hearth the fire burns bright;
My lamp is trimmed and lit
And I sit in the glow of it;
As each moment fades and dies,
In my heart these thoughts arise:

I thank Thee, O God, for Fire:
As I sit by the lamp, to-night,
This prayer, O Lord is mine!—
That I, too, may softly shine—
To guide, to bless, to cheer
Thy children. O Father dear!

I thank Thee, O God, for Home!
How many there are who roam,
Far from the Father's roof
Holding themselves aloof!
May my door be open wide
To thy wandering ones outside!

Warmth is the heart of Fire.
Oh! may my fond desire
Be, gracious Friend, to prove
The depth and the breadth of Love;
So kind, so love divine!

In my heart, by the love in Thine!

Cheer is the soul of the Lamp;
Tho' the night be dark and damp,
And the merciless, pelting rain
Beats on my window pane,
Within doth Cheer prevail—
May my soul-cheer never fail!

Love is the center of Home;
Where'er its inmates come,
Love greeteth them and leads them in
To her innermost shrine and face;
So, Lord, in my heart and face
May Love find a dwelling place.

Warmth and Cheer and Love—
All sent by the Giver above!
My heart sings for thankfulness
And Thy holy name doth bless!
Yet, these, Thy gifts so rare,
Help me, in love, to share!

—Helen Knight Wyman in Congregationalist.



D'r and I

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of "Eben Holden," "Darrel of the Blessed Isles," Etc.

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CHAPTER I.

A poet may be a good companion, but, so far as I know, he is ever the worst of fathers. Even as grandfather he is too near, for one poet can lay a streak of poverty over three generations. Doubt not I know whereof I speak, dear reader, for my mother's father was a poet—a French poet, too, whose lines had crossed the Atlantic long before that summer of 1770 when he came to Montreal. He died there, leaving only debts and those who had great need of a better legacy—my mother and grandmother.

As to my father, he had none of that fatal folly in him. He was a mountaineer of Vermont—a man of steely sinews that took well to the grip of a sword. He cut his way to fame in the northern army when the British came first to give us battle, and a bloody way it was. I have now a faded letter from Ethan Allen, grim old warrior, in which he calls my father "the best swordsman that ever straddled a horse." He was a "gallant chap" in his youth, so said my grandmother, with a great love of good clothes and gunpowder. He went to Montreal, as a boy, to be educated; took lessons in fencing, fought a duel, ran away from school, and came home with little learning and a wife. Punished by disinheritance, he took a farm, and left the plow to go into battle.

I wonder often that my mother could put up with the stress and hardship of his life, for she had had gentle breeding, of which I knew little until I was grown to manhood, when I came to know also what a woman will do for the love of her heart. I remember well those tales of knights and ladies she used to tell me as we sat together of an evening, and also those adventures of her own knight, my good father, in the war with the British. My love of arms and of a just quarrel began then.

After the war came hard times. My father had not prospered handsomely, when, near the end of the summer of 1803, he sold his farm, and we all started west, over rough trails and roadways. There were seven of us, bound for the valley of the St. Lawrence—my father and mother, my two sisters, my grandmother, D'r, the hired man, and myself, then a sturdy boy of ten. We had an ox-team and cart that carried our provision, the sacred feather beds of my mother, and some few other things.

We drove with us the first flock of sheep that ever went west. There were 40 of them, and they filled our days with trouble. But for our faithful dog Rover, I fear we should have lost heart and left them to the wild wolves. The cart had a low cover of canvas, and my mother and grandmother sat on the feather beds, and rode with small comfort, even where the roads were level. My father let me carry my little pet rooster in a basket that hung from the cart-axle when not in my keeping. The rooster had a harder time than any of us, I fancy, for the days were hot and the roads rough. He was always panting, with open mouth and thoughtful eye, when I lifted the cover. But every day he gave us an example of cheerfulness not wholly without effect. He crowed triumphantly, betimes, in the hot basket, even when he was being tumbled about on the swamp ways. Nights I always found a perch for him on the limb of a tree, above the reach of predatory creatures. Every morning, as the dawn showed faintly in the

tree-tops, he gave it a lusty cheer, flapping his wings with all the seeming of delight. Then, often, while the echo rang, I would open my eyes and watch the light grow in the dusky cavern of the woods. He would sit dozing awhile after the first outbreak, and presently as the flood of light grew clearer, lift himself a little, take another peep at the sky, and crow again, turning his head to hear those weird, mocking roosters of the timber-land. Then, shortly, I would hear my father poking the fire or saying, as he patrolled the rooster: "Sass 'em back, ye noisy little brat! That's right; holler. Tell D'r it's time t' bring some wood fer the fire."

In a few minutes the pot and kettle would be boiling and the camp all astir. We had trout and partridge and venison a-plenty for our meals, that were served in dishes of tin. Breakfast over, we packed our things. The cart went on ahead, my father bringing the oxen, while I started the sheep with D'r.

Those sheep were as many thorns in our flesh that day we made off in the deep woods from Lake Champlain. Travel was new to them, and what with tearing through thickets and running wild in every slash, they kept us jumping. When they were leg-weary and used to travel, they began to go quietly. But slow work it was at best, 10 or 12 miles a day being all we could do, for the weather was hot and our road like the way of the transgressor. Our second night in the woods we could hear the wolves howling as we camped at dusk. We built our fire near the shore of a big pond, its still water framed in the vivid green of young tamaracs. A great hill rose on the farther side of it, with galleries of timber sloping to the summit, and peopled with many birds. We huddled the sheep together in a place where the trees were thick, while father brought from the cart a coil of small rope. We wound it about the trees, so the sheep were shut in a little yard. After supper we all sat by the fire, while D'r told how he had been chased by wolves in the beaver country north of us.

D'r was an odd character. He had his own way of expressing the three degrees of wonder, admiration and surprise. "Jerushy!"—accented on the second syllable—was the positive, "Jerushy Jane!" the comparative, and "Jerushy Jane Pepper!" the superlative. Who that poor lady might be I often wondered, but never ventured to inquire. In times of stress I have heard him swear by "Judas Priest," but never more profanely. In his youth he had been a sailor on the lake,



D'R PULLED UP SUDDENLY—AND LISTENED, PEERING INTO THE DUSK."

when some artist of the needle had tattooed a British jack on the back of his left hand—a thing he covered, of shame now, when he thought of it. His right hand had lost its forefinger in a sawmill. His rifle was distinguished by the name of Beeswax—"Ol' Beeswax" he called it sometimes—for no better reason than that it was "easy spoke an' had a kind uv a powerful soun' tew it." He had a nose like a shoemaker's thumb: there was a deep curve from its wide tip to his forehead. He had a large, gray, inquiring eye and the watchful habit of the woodsman. Somewhere in the midst of a story he would pause and peer thoughtfully into the distance, meanwhile feeling the pipe-stem with his lips, and then resume the narrative as suddenly as he had stopped. He was a lank and powerful man, six feet tall in his stockings. He wore a thin beard that had the appearance of parched grass on his ruddy countenance. In the matter of hair, nature had treated him with a generosity most unusual. His heavy shock was sheared off square above his neck.

That evening, as he lay on his elbow in the firelight, D'r had just entered the eventful field of reminiscence. The women were washing the dishes; my father had gone to the spring for water. D'r pulled up suddenly, lifted his hat of faded felt and listened, peering back with his pall of water.

"Seems t' me them wolves is comin' nearer," he said, thoughtfully. Their cries were echoing in the far timber. We all rose and listened. In a moment my father came hurrying back with his pall of water.

"D'r," said he, quietly, as he threw some wood on the fire, "they smell mutton. Mek the guns ready. We may git a few pelts. There's a big bounty on 'em here in York state."

We all stood about the fire listening as the wolves came nearer.

"It's the sheep that brings 'em," said my father.

"Tow-w-w!" said D'r, with a laugh.

"They'll be apt t' stub ther toes 'fore they git very nigh us."

This did not quite agree with the tales he had previously been telling. I went for my sword, and buckled its belt about me, the scabbard hanging to my heels. Presently some creature came bounding over the brush. I saw him break through the wall of darkness and stop quickly in the firelight. Then D'r brought him down with his rifle.

"Started him up back there 'n the woods a few mild," said D'r. "He was makin' for this 'ere pond—that's what he was dewin'."

"What for?" I inquired.

"Cause fer the reason why he knew he would n't mek no tracks 'n the water, ner no scent," said D'r, with some show of contempt for my ignorance.

The deer lay floundering in the briars some 50 feet away. My father ran with his knife and put him quickly out of misery. Then we hauled the carcass to clear ground.

"Let it lie where 't is fer now," said he, as we came back to the fire. Then he got our two big traps out of the cart and set them beside the carcass and covered them with leaves. The howling of the wolves had ceased. I could hear only the creaking of a dead limb high above us, and the bellow of frogs in the near pond. We had fastened the trap chains and were coming back to the fire, when the dog rose, barking fiercely; then we heard the crack of D'r's rifle.

"More 'n 50 wolves eroun' here," he whispered as we ran up to him. "Never see such a snap on 'em."

The sheep were stirring nervously. Near the pen a wolf lay kicking where D'r had dropped him.

"Rest on 'em snooked off when the sun before."

My mother and grandmother sat with my sisters in the cart, hushing their murmurs of fear. Early in the evening I had tied Rover to the cart-wheel, where he was growling hotly, impatient of the flesh.

"See?" said D'r, pointing with his finger. "See 'em?—there 'n the dark by that air big hemlock."

We could make out a dim stir in the shadows where he pointed. Presently we heard the spring and rattle of a trap. As we turned that way, the other trap took hold hard; as it sprang we could hear a wolf yelp.

"Meks 'em hol'er," said D'r, "thet 'tetraps does, when it teks hold. Stay here by the sheep, 'n' I'll go over 'n' give 'em somethin' for spray ankles."

Other wolves were swarming over the dead deer, and the two in the traps were snarling and snapping at them. My father and D'r fired at the bunch, killing one of the captives and another—the largest wolf I ever saw. The pack had slunk away as they heard the rifles. Our remaining captive struggled to get free, but in a moment D'r had brained him with an ax. He and my father reset our traps and hauled the dead wolves into the firelight. There they began to skin them, for the bounty was \$10 for each in the new towns—a sum that made our adventure profitable. I built fires on the farther side of the sheep, and, as they brightened, I could see, here and there, the gleaming eyes of a wolf in the darkness. I was up all night heaping wood upon the fires, while D'r and my father skinned the wolves and dressed the deer. They had just finished when the cock crew.

"Knew 'e got them hind hooks on that air dog he'd raise his ribs right off," said D'r, as he lifted his hat to scratch his head. "Would n't 'e left nothin' but the backbone—not a thing—an' that would n't 'a been a real fast-class one, neither."

When D'r was very positive, his words were well braced with negatives.

We took the painter by the hind legs and dragged him through the bushes to our camp. The dog had a great rip across his shoulder, where the claws had struck and made furrows; but he felt a mighty pride in our capture, and never had a better appetite for a meal.

wise and rolled bottom up. My roomer was badly hung about, and began crowing and flapping as the basket settled. When I opened it he flew out, running for his life, as if finally resolved to quit us. Fortunately, we were all walking, and nobody was hurt. My father and D'r were busy half a day "righting up," as they called it, mending the tongue and cover, and getting the cart on its wheels and down the steep pitch.

After two days of trail travel we came out on the Chateaugay road, stopping awhile to bait our sheep and cattle on the tame grass and tender briars. It was a great joy to see the clear road, with here and there a settler's cabin, its yard aglow with the marigold, the hollyhock and the fragrant honeysuckle. We got to the tavern at Chateaugay about dusk; and put up for the night, as becomes a Christian.

Next afternoon we came to rough roads again, camping at sundown along the shore of a noisy brook. The dog began to bark fiercely while supper was making, and scurried off into a thicket.

D'r was stooping over, cooking the meat. He rose and listened.

"Thet air dog's a little scarrt," said he. "Guess we better go 'n' see what's the matter."

He took his rifle and I my sword—I never thought of another weapon—making off through the brush. The dog came whining to D'r and rushing on, eager for us to follow. We hurried after him, and in a moment D'r and the dog, who were ahead of me, halted suddenly.

"It's a painter," said D'r, as I came up. "See 'im in that air tree-top. I'll larrup 'im with Ol' Beeswax, then jes' like es not he'll mak some music. Better grab hol' of the dog. 'T won't dew fer 'im to git tew rambunctious, er the first thing he knows he won't hev no inside in 'im."

I could see the big cat clinging high in the top boughs of a birch and looking calmly down at us. The tree-top swayed, quivering, as it held the great dun beast. My heart was like to smother me when D'r raised his rifle and took aim. The dog broke away at the crack of it. The painter reeled and spat; then he came crashing through the branches, striking right and left with his fore paws to save himself. He hit the ground heavily, and the dog was on him. The painter lay as if dead. Before I could get near, Rover began shaking him by the neck. He came to suddenly, and struck the dog with a front claw, dragging him down. A loud yelp followed the blow. Quick as a dash D'r caught the painter by the tail and one hind leg. With a quick surge of his great, slouching shoulders, he flung him at arm's-length. The lithe body doubled on a tree trunk, quivered, and sank down, as the dog came free. In a jiffy I had run my sword through the cat's belly and made an end of him.

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(To Be Continued.)

The Limit.

Clara—I'm afraid Charles is a hopeless gambler.

Belle—Why.

Because, when he threw a dollar into the collection box at the charity concert he tossed it to see if it would come down head or tail up on the plate.—Detroit Free Press.

Tender Grab for Tenderfoot.

A fastidious and correct Bostonian, on a tour through the west, recently stopped over night at a small town in the Indian territory. Feeling little indisposed in the morning as a result of the unaccustomed crudeness of the environment, he searched the breakfast menu in vain for some such dainty as chicken's livers en Broquette. Finally he ordered soft boiled eggs and cream toast, and received a severe shock as the stentorian voice of the waiter roared through the room, "Four in water, four minutes—and a graveyard stew!"—Boston Budget.

Very Porous.

"It is really ridiculous," said Mr. Figg, "to see the style the Henderbys put on, when everyone knows that they are as poor as—as poor as—"

"Plasterer," suggested the youthful son and heir.

"Poor as what?"

"Poor as plaster—porous plaster—don't you know?"

"Now, look here, Mrs. F., if you don't send that impudent kid to bed in five minutes, I'll thrash him till he can't stand. I'm not going to have any new humorists in this house."—Smith's Weekly.

Unbiased Criticism.

"What would you do, Nora, asked the young lady of the housemaid, 'if you could play the piano the same as I do?'

"Sure, an' Ol' wouldn't be after gettin' discouraged at all, at all," replied Nora. "Old kape roight on larn'in' till Ol' could play daacently."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

He Was Willing.

Mrs. Henpeck—What do you think of giving me for a birthday present?

Henpeck—Great idea! but to whom could I give you? I really haven't an enemy in the world.—Catholic Standard and Times.



ABOUT PENDULUMS.

An Experiment Which Will Prove Instructive as Well as Interesting.

To experiment with pendulums get some bobs from a hardware store, like those used by carpenters in their plumb lines, or any small but heavy object will do that can easily be fastened to a string.

Suspend the bobs by twine of different lengths to screw eyes fastened in the ceiling in the upper part of the doorway. Arrange one pendulum so that you can lengthen or shorten it at will by running the end of the string through a screw eye and holding it, or by fastening the end loosely around a tack driven in the side of the doorway, where you can release it when you desire. When you pull this string of course the pendulum will be shortened.

When all this has been arranged, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, set all your pendulums to swinging, and you will see that the longer they are the more slowly they will swing. But whether they swing one inch or 12 the same pendulum will do it in the same time. Try this. Stop all but one pendulum and swing it an inch or so, timing it. Then swing it a foot. It will take as long to make the short swing as the long one. Stop this one and try another. You will prove this fact to yourself.

Now set one of the pendulums to swinging, and count the number of swings it makes in a minute. When

PEACE MISSIONS.

Members Welcomed on the Part of the United States and New Hampshire.

EXCLAMATIONS OF GOOD WILL.

Envoy of Both Nations Were Much Affected by the Demonstration of the American Public.

Estimated That if a Basis of Negotiations For Peace Is Found the Envoy Will Be in Session For About Five Weeks.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 9.—The Russian and Japanese peace missions have submitted themselves to introduction and likewise to all the ceremonies of welcome and reception on the part of the United States government and the state of New Hampshire and are on the eve of facing each other for the purpose of ending the war in the far east and if possible consummating a permanent peace between two great nations.

Wednesday they meet in the Naval Stores building of the Portsmouth navy yard. The Russian plenipotentiaries will examine the credentials and powers which the emperor of Japan has delegated to Baron Komura and Minister Takahira, and in turn the Japanese plenipotentiaries will scrutinize the powers which the Russian emperor has conferred upon Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen.

The second day's session, to take place Thursday or Friday, it is expected, will be devoted either to a consideration of the Japanese peace terms or to a proposition for an armistice by the Russian plenipotentiaries. It has been estimated that if a basis of negotiation for peace is found, the actual negotiations will consume something like five weeks' time before a treaty can be perfected and signed.

The Landing and Reception.

The landing and reception of the envoys Tuesday was a function replete with ceremony. The dignity of the nation's salute was contrasted with the hearty exclamations of good will on the part of thousands of persons who thronged the streets of Portsmouth and surrounded the courthouse, where Gov. McLane pronounced his cordial words of welcome.

The envoys of both Japan and Russia were much affected by the demonstration of the American public. Mr. Witte rode through the business section of the town with his tall silk hat raised above his head in constant acknowledgment of salutes. Ambassador Rosen, in the same carriage, was also uncovered in honor of the cheering crowds. In the carriage following were the two Japanese envoys, and they, too, were not amiss in responding to the hurrahs of the crowds. Three carriages were occupied by each mission and the procession through the streets of Portsmouth, the Russian and Japanese, were given alternate position, the first, third and fifth carriages were Russian and the second, fourth and sixth Japanese.

The public was rigorously excluded from the navy yard, where the envoys came ashore. The landing was effected most expeditiously, and everything moved without the slightest interruption.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

George H. McCabe Will Inquire Into Its Affairs.

Washington, Aug. 9.—George H. McCabe, solicitor of the department of agriculture, has been placed at the head of the investigation of the bureau of animal industry by Secretary Wilson, with full authority to probe matters there to the bottom. The inquiry into the affairs of that bureau not only involved the charges concerning the tags attached to the meat inspected by the government, but also, it is said, charges that meat inspection as now administered redounds to the benefit of the so-called beef trust.

AUTOMOBILISTS COLLIDE.

Barney Oldfield Sustained Severe Scalp Wounds and a Cut Arm.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9.—Barney Oldfield and Dan Wurgis collided in the three-quarter stretch during the first heat of the five-mile open at the Grosse Pointe automobile races, and both machines went through the fence. Oldfield sustained severe scalp wounds and a badly cut arm. Surgeons who made a hasty examination before he was taken to the hospital said that Oldfield's injuries were not fatal. Wurgis escaped uninjured.

The Vice President in Maine.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 9.—Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks visited the battleship Missouri to repay a call made by Capt. Cowles the day before. The regulation salute was fired as Mr. Fairbanks left the ship.

A Plot Discovered.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 9.—The steamer Kanagawa, from Hong-Kong, brings news of a plot there to ship 10,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition to Samar, and other unoccupied districts in the Philippines.

Macedonians Killed.

Constantinople, Aug. 9.—Bulgarian revolutionists recently attacked the Macedonian villages of Gradishnitsa, Petalina and Dobronur. All the houses in the village were burned, and the casualties number over 200.

Berea Teachers' Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION TO C. D. LEWIS, BEREAS, KY.

Compound Proportion.

A club member has asked for a compound proportion solution. I have found the following the best from every standpoint:

Since in every proportion the product of the first and last term is equal to the product of the two middle terms, we know that every term must stand as multiplier or divisor of every other term.

Take a problem like the following: If 10 men working 15 days of 10 hours each cut out 250 blocks of stone 4' long, 3' wide, and 2' thick, how many men working 20 days of 8 hours each will cut 200 blocks of stone 6' long, 4' wide, and 1' thick?

In this problem there is but one unknown term, the number of men, so, as you change the conditions from those given in the first case to those given in the second, it can only change the number of men.

You take the terms up one at a time and find what the effect on the unknown term would be if you changed from the number given at first to unity and then from unity to the number given in the second, thus: If instead of working 15 days they had worked but one day, it would have taken 15 times as many men, so 15 is a multiplier of 10, and if you placed 10 in the third term, 15 must go in the second. But if the men work 20 days instead of one day, it will take only 1-20 as many men, and so 20 must go in the first term, so as to be a divisor of 10.

In the same way, if they worked one hour, it would take 10 times as many men as when they are working 10 hours (10 is a multiplier); and if 8 hours, $\frac{1}{8}$ as many men as when they are working one hour (8 is a divisor).

Then if they had cut but one block, there would have been required 1-250 as many men as to cut 250 blocks (250 is a divisor), and to cut 200 blocks would have taken 200 times as many as to cut one block (200 is a multiplier).

So on with length, breadth and thickness and any term that might be given, placing them in the first or second term, according as they are divisors of the third term.

The only use of proportion is to place a number of terms which are to be used as multipliers and divisors so that work may be shortened by cancellation.

The Window Garden.

Last week I wrote of the seed so wonderfully formed to preserve the life of the plant through the winter.

Now I wish to write of how the school room may be made attractive and more of nature's wonders learned by a very little work and time in any rural school.

Propose to the children that they have a garden in one of the windows. Make it a class garden. If your school were not so large and your windows so small you might make it an individual garden, but it will not be best to try that at first.

Ask each class to furnish two nice quart cans with the tops melted off. Get colored wrapping paper or wall paper of enough different kinds to cover the cans of each class a different color.

If you have only the four lower grades to help in the garden you will have eight cans. These will be set in the windows best exposed to the light after each class has carefully put the covers on theirs. Some of the older boys may have to put boards six or eight inches wide in the windows to set the cans on, but this they will easily and gladly do.

Next comes securing good soil.

To get this have the children take the cans to the woods, scrape away the leaves and get each one half full of soft black leaf mold. Then they should get sand or sandy soil and mix with this to fill the can. Now all is ready for the seed.

Have each class select a different kind. I would suggest corn, bean, pea, pumpkin, radish, beet or cabbage, as these are easily procured and large enough to be seen. Be sure to have corn and pumpkin. Let each class plant its own seed. In one can they should plant from five to ten. These are to grow all fall. In the other have them plant much thicker. These are to pull up and

store for the next year.

Now appoint each day a member of each class to water the seeds and your garden is under way.

At the same time put a few peas and grains of corn in a bottle of water, on your desk. Have the children watch these and see that before the seed begins to sprout it must get soft and swell up to the size it was when fresh. In other words it gets back to the condition the green bean was in when they studied it, by taking up the water that had dried out of it. The second day after planting take a seed or two

from the ground and see what changes have taken place. Note how when the root starts it always turns downward, while the top never fails to grow upward.

Each day examine a seed and when anything peculiar is found have the older classes write about it. In fact use all of this work for sentences and stories in the language classes.

Watch closely to see how the plants come out of the ground, and see how beautifully nature has protected the life of the plant. In every case but that of the corn, the leaves are pulled from the ground by the stem which has beat itself and pushes its way up, sometimes breaking a hard crust that had formed above it.

Watch with especial care how the pumpkin seed gets out of its hull. Look for the foot which grows from the stem and catches on the edge of the hull to hold it down, while it drags the seed leaves out.

You will learn many things yourself, as well as interest the children, give them something to do and teach them to see and love the common things of nature.

Next week I will write of more things to learn from the garden. Let many teachers who read this try it and report results to the Club.

Unless YOU write something to the Club, this column can have but little news.

The Farm

SILAS CHEEVER MASON, Editor

Feeds and Feeding for Egg Production.

[In Western Fruit-Grower.]

A valuable lesson in feeding for egg production may be learned from nature. Fowls are allowed to run at large and pick up their living about the ranch, lay most of their eggs during the spring months. Note the conditions that surround these fowls at this time; the weather is warm and there is plenty of food easily secured. This food consists of a mixture of grain and other seeds, green grass, clover, etc. The fowls get abundance of fresh air and plenty of exercise—two important factors for large egg production.

We should take the hint thrown out by nature and endeavor to make the conditions of spring time prevail throughout the year. Provide a cool place for the fowl in summer and a warm place in winter. Give them green food, grain, grit, and meat when practicable, but above all provide pure air without drafts and plenty of exercise.

Corn alone does not form a good food for laying hens, for it tends to the production of too much fat. If corn is allowed to form a large part of their ration, much work must be provided them. This may be supplied by scattering the feed deeply in litter so that the fowls must scratch for it. Wheat forms a better food than corn, but a mixed ration is the best. A fowl not only relishes a mixed ration better, but such a ration will be more completely digested and assimilated than one composed of only one kind of food.

A ration made up of corn, wheat, oats, barley, bran, shorts, clover or other green food such as mangold, wurzels, cabbage, etc., ground fresh bone and fresh meat scrap would, when properly proportioned and varied from week to week, be excellent for egg production.

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To Win in Work.

Only fresh, spontaneous work really counts. If you have to drive yourself to your task, if you have to drag yourself to your work every morning because of exhausted vitality, if you feel fagged or worn out, if there is no elasticity in your step or movements, your work will partake of your weakness. Make it a rule, advises Success, to go to your work every morning fresh and vigorous. You cannot afford to take hold of the task upon which your life's success rests with the tip of your fingers. You cannot afford to bring only fraction of yourself to your work. You want to go to it a whole man, fresh, strong and vigorous, so that it will be spontaneous, not forced; buoyant, not heavy. You want to go to your work with creative energy and originality—possessed of a strong, powerful individuality. If you go to it with jaded faculties and a sense of lassitude, after a night's dissipation or loss of sleep, it will inevitably suffer. Everything you do will bear the impress of weakness, and there is no success or satisfaction in weakness. This is just where a great many people fail in not bringing all of themselves to their task. The man who goes to his task with debilitated energy and low vitality, with all of his standards down and his ideals lagging, with a wavering mind and uncertain step will never produce anything worth while.

New College Chair.

Otterbein University, at Westerville, O., has established a chair of philanthropy. This is a new department in college work. The purpose is to train young men for various lines of Christian work, such as Young Men's Christian associations, social settlements, and city missions. The studies include sociology, psychology, hygiene, and the modern agencies of health improvement. There is no line of instruction, believes the Columbus State Journal, that will bear more directly on real life than this. The field of service is wide and the demand for sincere workers is great. A development of the youthful powers for service in the care and elevation of men will result in the highest good, not only to the world, but to the young men themselves, for it is an education of sympathy with and devotion to humanity. Its results will not be limited to the specific service, but to the personal make-up of the young men who take this course. They go to learn how to do good. We have much education to fit men for the professions, and the avenues of industry and commerce, but here is one to prepare the mind and awaken the emotions for a service to humanity. It touches closely the realization of an education.

The number of candidates now coming up for examination for admission to our colleges indicates that the entering classes in all our eastern colleges more especially will be unusually large this year. Thousands of students now go to the colleges with the prime motive of fitting themselves to meet the present demand for specially trained abilities in many departments of business and enterprise. Deficiency in that sort of training is now likely to be a handicap to a young man who must make his own way.

The low salaries paid to educators, especially in the south, are illustrated by the announcement in a Florida newspaper that Dr. Andrew Sledd has been chosen president of the University of Florida by the state board of control at a salary of \$2,500 a year. Prof. A. A. Murphree goes in as head of the state female college at the same salary.

Things are coming to a pretty pass when a banker can't default without being called a thief.

It is not generally known that Dr. Washington Gladden—who has so vigorously scored the church for its acceptance of "taunted" money—and John D. Rockefeller were country boys together in Tioga County, New York, attended adjoining district schools and frequently met in rival spelling bees.

It is reported that a contract has been closed for 1,000,000 pounds of ice for the use of the United States senate during the coming year. Must be preparing for some warm sessions.

GENERAL OFFICERS KILLED.

Number in Our Civil War Greater Than in the Russ-Japan-ese Conflict.

From the archives of the confederacy on deposit in the war department the military secretary, Major-General Ainsworth, has brought to light some interesting data concerning the commanders of the confederate forces in the field in the fateful days of 1861-'65.

Deducting eleven names of officers who did not qualify for one reason or another, we have in this list 415 generals, and the records given show that of these 74 were killed or mortally wounded in action, or 18 per cent.

This, says the Army and Navy Journal, is a very striking showing when we recall the almost entire immunity of the Russian and Japanese armies fighting in Manchuria from fatal casualties to general officers. We recall but one who has been reported killed in battle in the Far East, and if there are others they must be very few; whereas, the percentage of casualties among the general officers of the confederacy is far in excess of the percentage of casualties in the rank and file of the Russian and Japanese armies as given by General Bliss, who has the best of facilities for learning the facts. No fewer than 23 general officers of the confederacy were killed in battle during the 11 months of campaigning and the eight months of fighting commencing with Grant's Battle of the Wilderness and ending with Appomattox. Ten brigadier generals of the union army were also killed during this campaign, besides 12 colonels commanding brigades, six of them at Cold Harbor alone. At Franklin seven confederate generals were killed, and during Sherman's campaign five, the union army losing three. At Gettysburg five confederate and five union generals were killed, ten in all, besides three union colonels commanding brigades. At Fredericksburg two union and two confederate generals were killed. In all the union army lost in killed or mortally wounded 50 general officers, 23 brevet brigadier generals and 34 colonels commanding brigades.

Taking the proportions as one killed to 4.52 wounded, this would indicate that 407 confederate generals were killed or wounded out of a total of 415. Probably, however, the general officers were the selected victims of the sharpshooters, who shot to kill. In one regiment of the civil war, subjected to the ordinary casualties of battle, the First Minnesota, at Gettysburg, 28 per cent. of those engaged were killed and 82 per cent. were killed and wounded. In 42 other regiments the percentage of killed in different battles was 18 per cent. or more. The ratio of killed to wounded in 56 battles of the civil war was 1 to 4.8, varying between 1 to 3 at Williamsburg and 1 to 6.7 at Arkansas Post. The average among the regular troops was 1 to 4.52. The mortally wounded equalled 64 per cent. of those killed outright. In the German army during the war with France the proportion was 61 per cent.

HABITS OF THE DRUMFISH.

Stands Guard in Channels and Inlets and Preys Upon Other Fishes That Pass.

Drumfish travel in schools, collecting at the mouths of bays between Florida and New York. After disappearing from northern waters in winter, they return early, and take their stations close to the surf in channels and inlets where they can prey upon other fishes entering or departing from bays. The nearest point to New York where fishermen seek them is the rugged and forbidding entrance to Barnegat Bay, some sixty miles to the south of the metropolis. Owing to their habit of living in inlets, they get the additional names of channel fish and channel fish, states the New York Tribune.

Rod and reel fishermen, going to or coming from their ocean bluefishing, pause to capture a few drumfish, if the condition of the sea will permit. Any kind of bait is sufficient, or even a bright metal squid. When hooked, the great drumfish puts up a mighty battle. Ranging in weight from 20 to 100 pounds and having powerful jaws, fins and tail, the drumfish makes reels sing and hum a livelier tune than any other fish afloat except the big albacore.

The chief value of the drumfish lies in the struggle he gives the fisherman. His flesh is coarse and his food value is found mostly in chowder, although certain foreigners here eat it because it is cheap. The pound net fishermen regard the drumfish as a great pest, as they can usually get only 50 cents apiece for 60-pound specimens. More often, however, they will throw them overboard, rather than handle them at a cent a pound.

Resemblance.

Wiggins—Speaking of facial characteristics, do you know that I was once taken for President Roosevelt?

Biggins—And a man once mistook me for the Kaiser.

"That's nothing; a few weeks ago an old school chum of mine stepped up to me on the street and remarked, 'Holy Moses, is that you?'"—N. Y. Times.

Just a Complainier.

"Your complaint, madam," said Dr. Kandor, "is very serious."

"There, now," triumphantly cried the fussy woman, who imagined herself very ill, "I knew—"

"Yes, madam, your complaint is chronic, and there isn't the slightest ailment to excuse it"—Stray Stories.

Need of New Baptism in Civic Righteousness

By HON. A. B. CUMMINS,
Governor of Iowa.

E need in this hour more than ever before a new baptism in civic righteousness, in public honesty, in the patriotism of peace, in the courage to say what we believe to be true and to do what we believe to be right. We have become altogether too tender to the wrong-doer—too indulgent to the man who fails to use his public trust for the public good. We will be unsuccessful in preserving the high standards of upright, impartial and just government unless the voters are strong in virtue and active in fulfilling the duties of citizenship. We have a better chance than any other people on earth, but it is a chance which, if neglected, will consign us to a more dismal defeat than any other nation can suffer.

Manufacturers want duties on imports so high that, having stifled competition, they can sell at home at their own prices, even though they sell profitably abroad for much less. Having either bought their rivals or overcome them by unfair practices, they want to be let alone, and every effort for fair regulation, every demand for square dealing, is met by a combination of wealth and influence against which only the most resolute integrity can stand without terror and dismay.

I do not accuse them individually of dishonesty, but the system reeks with falsehood, trickery and corruption. It seems like a paradox, but it may be true that in the vastness of their operations the profits of dishonesty flow clean and pure into the pockets of their saintly leaders, but, if so then let them pour their fortunes into the channels of atonement and leave the government to the common people.

I wish to impress upon you the fact that these associations of transportation, finance, commerce and industry have good and valid reasons for their presence in politics, so that you may see that they intend to run the government if they can, in order that you may understand that the reign of the common people is in danger. I hope that this peril may be averted and that the common people shall make and enforce the laws of the republic.

It is not my object to discuss the changes that ought to be made in the laws that affect these corporations, but rather the more vital question which lies at the threshold of government. I propose the inquiry: Is there anything that can be done that has not been done to make it more certain that the common people will continue to reign, that is to determine from time to time what laws should be enacted and the kind of men who shall interpret and enforce them?

All Should Learn to Enjoy Beauty

By DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President of Harvard University.

Among the means of increasing innocent pleasurable sensations and emotions for multitudes of men and women, none is more potent than the cultivation of the sense of beauty. Beauty means a thing enjoyable. It must always be something which excites in human beings pleasurable sensations and emotions. Beauty is infinitely various, and it is omnipresent. It is accessible, therefore, to all men in all places and in all moods; and its infinite value for pleasure and content only waits on the development of the capacity in human being to feel and to appreciate it.

The enjoyment of beauty is unselfish. When one solitary man feels it, he does not, by his enjoyment of it, deprive any other creature of the same felicity; on the contrary, in most instances his enjoyment is much enhanced by sharing it with sympathetic souls.

The best place to inculcate the love of the beautiful is the schoolroom. To the rising generation the most effective lessons can be given and from the school millions of children will carry the lessons to millions of homes. After reading, spelling, writing and ciphering with small numbers and in simple operations, drawing should be the most important common school subject. All children should learn how lines straight and curved and lights and shades form pictures and may be made to express symmetry and beauty. All children should acquire by use of the pencil and brush power of observation and exactness in copying, and should learn through their own work what the elements of beauty are. It is monstrous that the common school should give much time to compound numbers, bank discount, and stenography and little time to drawing. It is monstrous that the school which prepares for college should give four or five hours a week for two years to Greek and no time at all to drawing. The main object in every school should be, not to provide the children with means of earning a livelihood, but to show them how to live a happy and worthy life.

In diffusing among the American population knowledge and appreciation of the fine arts we shall also diffuse the artistic sentiment about labor. The artist is always working with mingled gladness and disappointment toward an ideal he never attains. It is his struggle toward that ideal which makes his life a happy one. That is the spirit in which all the work of the community should be done. Everybody should be trying to realize perfection in his art or trade or daily work. Toward that idealization of daily life the love of the beautiful leads us, and the road which connects the love of the beautiful with the love of the good is short and good.

Work and Originality Key to Success

By LESLIE M. SHAW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Improve; be a slave to your task; play the game alone.

If anyone should come to me, and ask:

"What had I better do?" I should answer:

"It makes no difference what you do as long as you do it better than it is now being done."

Our present standards of work are not advancing. We of the passing generation are not improving. We are doing most things as they were done ten or twenty years ago. We are not working as well as we should. I fancy that most women are baking bread just as they did when they were first married, and that the only reason why their husbands still survive is that they are now able to hire a cook to assist them. If our boys are wanting in one thing more than all others it is the quality of self-reliance. But there is a great difference between self-confidence and self-conceit. Hard work is the other important factor. It is the price of success.



TAKE TIME FOR LUNCHEON

Although They Rush in Business, Chicago Men Slow Down for This.

There is just one place in the hours of business in which the Chicago man of affairs forgets that he is in a hurry, remembers that the world was not made in a day and that engines which run under a full head of steam all the time are soon worn out. This place is his luncheon club, and he does not consider two hours any too much time to spend there. The New York man of similar position, says the Tribune, would consider spending two hours over the noonday meal almost a criminal waste of time, but the Chicago man knows that he will work all the harder the rest of the afternoon by loafing through four or five courses at luncheon.

The Chicago business day begins earlier than it does in New York. The difference of an hour in time between New York and Chicago may have something to do with it, for no matter how strenuously the Windy City may deny it Gotham remains its pulse. When the New York stock exchange opens for business it is nine o'clock in Chicago, and the hustle and bustle of the business day are well under way. In fact, one will find a great many men of affairs in their offices at eight o'clock.

The pace is a tremendous one until noon. If the Chicago man has business on the street he goes to it like a countryman headed for a fire or a New York policeman getting away from trouble. He does not walk, but lopes along, dodging his fellows, scurrying from crossing to crossing. The business district of Chicago is not drawn out in a long, slim line from a Battery to Forty-second second street, as it is in New York. A dozen blocks square contain the major portion of it—retail, wholesale and financial. There is less riding in cars and cabs, for one can go faster on foot, especially if it is a Chicago foot.

The average Chicago office is an exhibition of time savers. The most handy telephones and tickers are attached to the chief's desk. Push buttons to call his assistants run along the entire front of the desk. He dictates into a phonograph out of one side of his mouth and chews black cigars on the other side. If you get to him with your proposition at all you know that you will have only two or three minutes at most to put it before him. But then your time is as valuable as his and you learn perforce to be concise.

So pass the hours from eight o'clock until 11:45 o'clock. An early breakfast means an early luncheon, for the Chicago appetite, like the Chicago Deal—always with a capital letter—is tremendous. Like a fireman turning out to a midnight alarm, the Chicago man slips into his coat, for, of course, he has been working in shirt sleeves, grabs his hat and rushes off to his luncheon club. But at the portals of his club a change comes over him. He forgets that he has ever been in a hurry, remembering nothing but that he has two hours to spare to the enjoyment of luncheon, 120 minutes away from business and deals.

TROTTING OR GALLOPING?

What Do Fish, Seals, Insects and Worms Do in Getting About?

Here is a problem for people with sharp eyes! As we all know, a horse when walking or trotting advances only one leg of each pair at a time, but when galloping lifts both fore feet together and then both hind feet. Now the question is, says St. Nicholas, how other animals manage this matter. The birds, of course, flap both wings together, but which birds run and which hop? We human beings "trot" when we walk, and "gallop" when we swim—that is, if we are using the plain breast stroke. The dog, however, "trots" for both. Now, do the amphibious animals—the seals, otters and the rest—swim like men or like other four-footed creatures?

Then there are the fish. One would rather expect that, as they move their tails from side to side, they would flap alternately with the fins, which are their hands and feet. Who can tell whether they do or do not, and whether all fish at all times follow one rule? By the way, how does a frog use its hands?"

The great anatomist, Ray Lankester, has lately pointed out that while the "thousand legs," such as our common gally worm, advance two feet of a pair together, the centipedes, which are much like them, do exactly the opposite; and the swimming worms also alternate the stroke of each pair of paddles. I doubt if many people can tell on which system the caterpillar manages its dozen or so legs, or whether the adult insect walks, trots, paces or gallops on its six. How does the spider use eight?

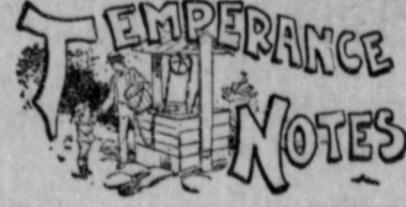
Altogether this is a large field for observation, a field, too, where anyone may discover new facts as yet unrecorded, and thus add to the store of knowledge.

Big Russian.

Admiral Falkersahn, a Russian commander who lost his life in the recent sea fight with Japan, was of great physical proportions and one of the jolliest men personally. Some years ago he was put in command of a torpedo boat, but found that he could not get into the cabin, the aperture leading there being too small to permit the passage of his huge bulk. He communicated with the admiralty authorities regarding the matter, but for a time they regarded his appeal as a joke, and Falkersahn had to pass his nights on deck until he was transferred to a more suitable vessel.

Apparently a Good Bargain. Heiress—Do you like my fiance's looks?

Friend (examining photograph)—Yes—he's worth the price.—Meggen-dorff Blaetter.



BEER AS A SUBSTITUTE.

A Theory That Is Entirely Without Confirmation from Any Scientific or Physiological Standpoint.

For some years past a decided inclination has been apparent all over the country to give up the use of strong alcoholic drinks, using beer as a substitute. This is evidently founded on the idea that beer is not harmful and contains a large amount of nutritive; also, that bitters may have some remedial quality which will neutralize the alcohol it contains. These theories are without confirmation in the observation of physicians and chemists. The use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of the entire organization, profound and deceptive. Fatty deposits, diminished circulation, perversion of functional activities, local inflammations of both the liver and the kidneys are constantly present. Intellectually, a stupor amounting almost to paralysis arrests the reason, changing all the higher faculties into mere animalism, sensual, selfish, sluggish. . . . In appearance the beer drinker may be the picture of health, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury or a severe cold will commonly provoke acute disease. The beer drinker is generally diseased and very incurable. The constant use of beer every day gives the system no recuperation, but steadily lowers the vital forces.

It is asserted by competent authority that the evils of heredity are very positive in beer drinkers. Public sentiment and legislation should comprehend that the use of all forms of alcohol are dangerous.—Scientific American.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.



THE APPLE ORCHARD.

How It Should Be Cared For— Fighting of Insect Pests Should Not Be Neglected.

If the orchard is young, hood crops may be grown between the trees, and this practice may be safely continued till the trees begin to bear.

I have seen a good many apple orchards that could have been made sources of revenue by cultivating them, pruning the trees and keeping off the insects and fungi.

The time has come when no man can afford to grow an apple orchard and leave it to the multitudes of insects that now are to be found in every old-settled orchard.

In the early days, apple orchards were not infested by the codling moths, but now those insects are to be found in almost all parts of the country. The northwestern part of the United States is yet free from them.

The man that has a rocky hillside should plant apple trees on it, as there is no way of making that kind of land more serviceable, suggests the Farmers' Review.

I have seen an acre of apple orchard return more revenue to the owner than ten acres of the best corn land on the farm.

I have known the fruit from a big apple orchard sell one year for more money than the farm cost.

The apple tree that is pruned correctly at the time of its early development and first bearings can be made to be an annual bearer instead of a tree that bears every other year.

Bearing a crop every other year is a habit with some trees that cannot be broken after it is well established.

Grass, insects and fungi are the three deadly enemies of the apple orchard.

We would not expect a corn crop if we permitted the grass to form a sod over the corn ground, nor should we expect a crop of apples under the same conditions.

The apple orchards in this country are increasing in number, and the reports from the national census bureau show that we have now more apple trees than of all other varieties of fruit trees combined.

REPAIRING A SPLIT TREE.

Simple Way in Which the Days of Usefulness of a Valuable Tree Were Prolonged.

Among the many jobs which we have been getting out of the way during the wet weather was the mending of an apple tree whose limbs have split down the trunk. For several years we have been afraid that one or more of the three large limbs which branch off from the trunk would split down to the ground and break off. We did not dare trust it to mature another load of fruit in this condition, so we have devised a plan which we hope will save the tree for many years to come, as it is a valuable one of the King variety, writes a correspondent of the Farm and Livestock Journal.

The tree had three main branches, as shown in cut, each of which had split down from the crotch, some five feet from the ground, half way to the

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

For the Average Dairy.

While it is generally advisable to have a cow of good size, it has been found that size does not entirely indicate profitability. Small cows with strong nervous systems and great capacity are probably the most efficient producers of milk if they are well cared for and kept in comfortable condition. It is well to remember, says the Farm and Home, that a cow of this nature reduces her flow of milk when irritated more quickly than she responds to good treatment with an increased flow. The cow with a strong nervous constitution and not easily excited, although not so highly efficient, is probably the best cow for the average dairy. This comfort or ill treatment apparently does not affect the milk supply as much as in cows of more nervous temperament.

The Milker.

Persons having any contagious disease ought not to milk or handle milk for others, and every milker ought to carefully wash and dry his hands before he begins to milk. Always milk with dry hands. This is so self-evident that further explanation ought not to be necessary.—Ohio Farmer.

For shade in pasture fields the locust, maple, black mulberry, black gum, dogwood and sassafras do not materially injure the grass beneath them.

Sharp sections lighten the work. Take an extra set to the field with you.

Canvas covers for the harvesting and haying machines are good investments. Put them on every night.

Get in the rutabagas now; a timothy sod is the place for them. A few fed to the stock next winter will save doctor bills.

Keep cultivating the corn until out in tassel, but run shallow. To do this, of course, one must have a one-horse cultivator and muzzle the horse. It will nav.

Value of Milk.

Milk is valuable as a food in proportion to the vital energy of the cow. The milk of the cow which is not properly nourished, and hence lacking in vital energy, is not fit for food.

HELPFUL HINTS.

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JOSIAH AND THE BOOK OF THE LAW

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 13, 1905

Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—2 Chron 34:14-28. Memory verse, 21. Read 2 Chron. 34, 35, and 2 Kings 22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I will not forget Thy word."—Psalm 119:16.

TIME.—The eighteenth year of Josiah's reign, B. C. 621.

PLACE.—Jerusalem, the temple, the palace.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—Compare this account of Huldah with the accounts of the other female prophets of the Old Testament, Miriam (especially Ex. 15:20, 21) and Deborah (Judges 4, 5). Read the account of Josiah's Bible-reading (2 Chron. 34:29, 30; 2 Kings 22, 2), and compare it with Ezra's (Neh. 8). Read about Josiah's passion (2 Chron. 35:1-19), and compare it with Hezekiah's (2 Chron. 32:1-27; 31:1-23). See the account of Josiah's death, 2 Chron. 35:20-27.

Comment and Suggestive Thought

V. 14. "They," the men whom King Josiah had sent to supervise the repairing of the temple. "Brought out the money."

When the high priest, Hilkiah, brought to give to the workmen the money which had been collected and intrusted to him. "Book of the law."

V. 15. "Shaphan the scribe." He stood at the head of the committee to supervise the repairs in the temple.

"I have found," etc. Though opinions among students differ as to some particulars about this book, it is by all admitted to have been of Divine authority, the very work of God.

V. 16. "Carried the book . . . brought the king word." Shaphan carried the book with him as he went to report to the king concerning the work that was being done on the temple.

V. 17. "Gathered together." Better, "emptied out." The money had been previously collected; it has now been paid out to the overseers, and by them to the workmen.

V. 18. "Told the king, saying:" The scribe next reported what the high priest had told him, and showed the roll. "Shaphan read it before the king."

He read here and there portions from the book, sufficient to show the general import thereof.

V. 19. The young king with great dismay saw clearly that his people had long been walking in the way which leads to ruin, and to express his grief "he rent his clothes"—tore his outer robe; a customary expression of sorrow or distress.

V. 20. "The king commanded Hilkiah," etc. Josiah appointed this committee, of the most intelligent men among his head officers, to investigate this Word of the Lord.

V. 21. "Inquire of the Lord." In Josiah's time they seem to have sought God's answer of one who had the gift of prophecy. "For me, for them that are left of Israel and in Judah." This matter concerned not the king alone, but all his people.

V. 22. "Huldah, the prophetess." A woman then living in Jerusalem, to whom the gift of prophecy had been given. "Keeper of the wardrobe," One who took charge of the robes of the priests, or possibly those of the king. "In the college." Rev. Ver., "in the second quarter"—a suburban portion of the city.

V. 23. "Thus saith the Lord." Huldah expresses not merely her personal opinion, but what she feels sure is the message of God Himself to the King.

V. 24. "I will bring evil . . . even all the curses." There comes a point in the sinful career of a nation, or of an individual, beyond which there is no possibility of return, not because God's love has been killed, but because everything that infinite love can devise has been rejected by the determined sinner.

V. 25. "Because they have forsaken Me." This was the root cause of all Judah's sins—forsaking the true God.

V. 27. "Thine heart was tender." Josiah had deeply lamented the fact that he and his people had grieved their Heavenly Father; he had also prayed for pardon, and we have already seen how he began at once to reform his own ways and those of his people.

V. 28. "Gather thee . . . in peace." God promised that the great catastrophe of the nation should not come in Josiah's time. The king, however, was not content with this assurance of personal rescue, but he sought to have, as far as possible, his people saved him.

The Conclusion of Josiah's Reign.—After this Josiah reigned for 13 years. They were years of peace and prosperity. The work of national reform went on, the regular temple services under the priests and Levites were performed, and a great Passover was celebrated, of which it is said: "There was no Passover like that kept in Israel from the days of Samuel the prophet." Later, when Egyptians were on their way to wage war with Assyria, King Josiah objected to their passing through his land. He and his army went out to meet them, and Josiah was slain in the Valley of Megiddo. Great lamentations were made for him by all the people, especially by the prophets and the godly men of the nation.

Practical Points.

V. 14. Full often one who is faithful in the house of the Lord finds there more than he expected.—Luke 2: 27, 28.

V. 15. Let us hasten to tell others when we find the treasures God has prepared for us.—John 1:45, 46.

V. 18. Taking the hand of its Author, let us diligently read the Bible to ascertain His will.—Isa. 34: 16.

V. 27. God's eye is quick to discern.

His hand mighty to save one whose heart turns in penitence toward Him.

—Ps. 34:18.

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We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

J. M. Williams, representing the Grauman, Henchey & Cross Co., of Louisville, was the victim of a so-called practical joke while displaying his goods at Mr. C. J. Hanson's store Tuesday evening. While in the store with goods from one of his cases, his keys were taken from the lock causing Mr. Williams serious inconvenience and delay. If the "joker" were known, he might find that the law makes no distinction between "Swiping" and stealing. A good rule for jokers is to "Remember the other fellow." A joke that interferes with business is no joke but is an imposition.

Mr. Horace Jones of Springfield, Ill., was in town over Sunday visiting his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Coyle are in Louisville buying goods.

We learn unofficially that there is to be a Fair in Berea this week, and would have been glad to present some items in regard to the same, but none have been forthcoming.

The Ball game on Saturday last between the Berea team and the Blue Grass Stars resulted in another victory for Berea, 10 to 8 at the close of the eighth inning. The great feature of the game was the artistic "rooting" of Rev. C. S. Mason for the Berea team.

Mr. George Shockley has returned from Ohio greatly benefitted from his treatment at Columbus, and continues to improve rapidly.

The father of Miss Lottie Osborne of the class of '05, Berea College, died at his home in Painesville, O., last week.

Mr. Bert Coddington suffered an amputation of a portion of one of his ribs in an effort to remove the cause of his continued ill health. He has been suffering much in consequence, but it is hoped and expected that the operation will be effective.

Be sure to read the first chapter of our new story, D'ri and I, as it appears this week. The writer of the notice of the story last week got its incidents and those of a similar story by Miss Cathwood somewhat mixed, but our story is Batcheller's famous story of the war of 1812, and is full of thrilling incidents and hairbreadth escapes, lightened by a fresh and graceful love story. Every one should read it from the beginning.

Miss Ada Clark has returned to resume her duties in the hospital.

It is rumored that the condition of Mr. Rix is improving.

Mr. George Settle and family left this week for Lancaster where they will make their home in the future.

Mrs. Jennie L. Hill and son, Lester, are enjoying their vacation on the Pacific coast. Just now they are doing California, after having visited the Lewis and Clark Exposi-

to turn the attention of a convicted sinner from his own condition. All Christians should walk very softly before the Lord in these days. Their carelessness can easily cause souls to be forever lost; their concern, their prayers, their entreaties will be used of God to save men. Let all who love God spend much time in prayer, and do much personal work for the unsaved, AND DO IT NOW.

A. E. THOMSON.

William Dean Embree.

The following clipping from the New Haven Saturday Review will be of interest to all the citizens of Berea. William Dean Embree, a grandson of Rev. John G. Fee, was a graduate from Berea College in the Literary Course in 1899, and from Yale College in 1902. The clipping tells of his work in Yale Law School. Such a career as that of Mr. Embree is the best kind of testimony to the inspiration gained from a course in Berea College:

An interesting feature of the Yale Law School commencement exercises consists in the oratorical contest between members of the graduating class. The competition is open to the entire senior class,

and from the manuscripts submitted three of the best are selected for the contest in speaking. The speakers chosen for this year were William D. Embree, subject "The Zemstvos Conference of 1904"; D. E. Lavigne, "The Political Isolation of the South," and F. M. McCarthy, "The Zemstvos Conference of 1904." Mr. Lavigne was unable to speak on account of illness. The Townsend prize of \$100 was awarded to William Dean Embree, who excelled in delivery as well as in the literary merit of his manuscript.

The Townsend prize was simply the crowning of three years of meritorious work performed by Mr. Embree during his Law School course. His literary ability won for him last year a position on the editorial staff of the Yale Law Journal, and as business manager and associate editor of the "Yale Shingle" for 1905 he has set a standard of excellence which future class-book editors will find it hard to equal. In appreciation of his work for the school he was unanimously elected president of his class.

Mr. Embree has accepted a very flattering position in District Attorney Jerome's office in New York city, and began his work there July 5.

A Five-Minute Sermon.

"The wages of sin is death," said Paul, drawing his conclusion both from his own observation and the teaching of the Master. To properly understand this saying we must know the meaning of sin and of death. Sin is failure to live up to one's highest self. It is not a sin but a virtue for hog to be greedy, for a greedy hog best fulfils the object of his existence. It is not a sin but a virtue for a bulldog to be full of fight. That is what the bulldog was bred for. It is not a sin for a peacock to be vain. He has been created that way. But for a man to be greedy or pugnacious or vain is a sin; because, by being so, he is animal like and therefore unworthy of his humanity. There is a wonderful list of the fruits of the flesh and of the fruits of the Spirit in Galatians 5: 19-23. The fruits of the Spirit are the habits, the characteristics of a man at his highest estate. The fruits of the flesh are the habits, the characteristics, of man at his lowest estate, at the level of the brute.

Death is change from the living state to the unliving, the lifeless. But more than that, it is any lowering of one's estate or condition. If a young man has an aptitude for study and neglects it till he is unable to learn, he has lost something that was a characteristic of his former higher state, and to that extent he has died. If a man loses his eyesight or his eyesight becomes dim, he is dead to light to that extent. And so if a man ceases to bear the fruits of the Spirit and begins to bear the fruits of the flesh, something which he once did not do, he has descended in the scale of life; he has died that much.

If he, a being capable of bearing the fruits of the Spirit, contents himself with bearing the fruits of the flesh alone, he is dead, at least so far as the Spirit is concerned.

Now we are ready for the meaning of Paul's statement, "The wages of sin is death." If a man does what is unworthy of his manhood, he dies to the extent of that sin; he descends in the scale of being and becomes brutish. And there is a sin unto death—to the point, that is, where the one who commits it drops out of the scale of the human and becomes a brute. Then he dies to the possibility of the life of the Spirit. Do you know of any one who has done this—who is doing this? God forbid that it should be you or I.

T.

Piety used as a pull soon gets frayed out.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Prof. Marsh had the misfortune to have one of his cows break a leg this week.

Prof. Mason left Wednesday for a month's vacation.

Nolan Cox is teaching the Slickford school, in Estill County.

Alma Lake is teaching the Mallory Springs school. Her address is Duluth, Ky.

H. H. Frick, Superintendent of the German work in the Cleveland public schools, with three of his teachers, Messrs. G. Muchler, M. Fischer and L. Hahn, visited Berea last Thursday and Friday, looking over school work. They are taking a walking tour thro the mountains.

Wm. Hopkins is teaching in Minionville and writes an encouraging letter regarding his school work.

New furnaces will be installed at once in the Hospital and at the residence of Secretary Gamble. The piping of Lincoln Hall is nearing completion.

Minnie Wesley, who has been at work in Cincinnati this summer, will be back for the fall term.

Floyd Lucas is teaching at Monica, Ky.

A letter from Floyd Burlingame, who was in College in 1895, says that his present address is Silver Springs, N. Y., where he follows the business of a contractor and builder.

Carl S. Kirk is teaching in Inez, Ky., and will be in for the Winter term.

Prof. Dinsmore is conducting the Institute at Olive Hill, Carter County, this week.

Little Ruby and Pearl Soper who have been visiting their aunt, Mrs. E. B. Wallace, returned to their home in Lexington Sunday.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman desire to thank the friends and neighbors who were so kind and thoughtful in help and sympathy during their recent bereavement.

The Citizen will prove to be a helpful influence for good in your family or individual life, if you permit it. Subscribe today and try it.

Lost.

A small black sow pig has been missing since last Thursday. About two months old. Any information in regard to the same will be thankfully received by

MRS. JENNIE L. HOWARD.

College Rule for Students Whose Homes Are in Berea.

Students whose homes are in Berea should attend Berea College for the entire year, or go to the Public School for the entire year. Those who do not attend the College in the Fall Term will not be allowed to enter in the Winter.

Fall Term opens Wednesday, September 13.

This rule does NOT apply to students who teach, or to those whose homes are not in Berea.



The Only Requisite for

A Perfect Complexion

are your hands and a jar of

Pompeian Massage Cream

Soap takes the dirt off but not out—then the skin absorbs the soap. There is nothing in soap that is good for the tissues; if it remains, it becomes an impurity—nature is blocked.

Pompeian searches every impurity out of the skin—blackheads, grease, soap—all the dirt, and the massage builds the foundation—wrinkles and flabbiness must go.

Gentlewomen use it in place of face powder.

Gentlemen use it after shaving.

Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per Jar

The PORTER DRUG CO.

The place where "Purity is Paramount"

Do You Feel Safe

Without Fire Insurance?

You wouldn't miss the small amount it would take to pay insurance. But you would miss your home if you should lose it and no insurance. Can write you in any of the good Companies.

**FIRE, LIFE, and
ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT, SOLD,
and TRANSFERRED.
NOTARY PUBLIC.**

W. H. PORTER, Berea, Ky.

AT THE BANK.

C. J. Hanson & Company's HOT WEATHER BARGAINS

**Mull, Batiste, Netting, Lawn,
Gingham, and many other
Cotton Fabrics for Summer.**

A FULL LINE OF MILLINERY

We do not believe in carrying over our stock. It is better business policy to close them out, even at a sacrifice. This we are going to do for 30 days and will offer

From July 10th to August 10th

ALL SUMMER GOODS AT COST

We also carry a full line of Underwear, Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, Ribbons, and in fact most of the necessities for ladies' use, which will be offered at greatly reduced prices. More goods and better goods for a small expenditure than has ever been seen in Berea. Call early and get first choice.

"The Shop for Ladies."

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY. HICKORY PLAINS.

Aug. 4.—Miss Ida Baker, of Lexington, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Nannie Baker this week.—Misses Joyce and Iola Harris, Bertha Johnson, and Messrs. Will Reeves and Fred Johnson spent Sunday at Mallory Springs.—Mrs. Baillie Wilson and little daughter are visiting relatives in Bell Co.—Mrs. Sherman Baker and children, her brother-in-law, Mr. Albert Baker, and Miss White, of Indiana are visiting at Mrs. Baker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson.—Blanche Crawford, of Rockcastle, is visiting Miss Sallie Bush.—Harbor and John Smith, of Whites Station, spent Saturday with Luther Maupin.

BARE KNOB

August 8.—The schools have all commenced and the teachers are confronted with the same old story. It is pleasant to see the children going to school and so happy over it.—J. E. Hammond and wife visited J. W. Lake Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Roberts, of Berea, has moved to Bare Knob into the house that Ambrose McHone vacated.—Oat harvesting is over and farmers say their oats are excellent.—Mrs. John Wade, ill at last writing, is now getting along fairly well.—Walter Lake, of Panola, was at this place Sunday.—Miss Mary Collins has gone to the Ford to spend a few weeks with her brother.—There are whispers of a wedding in our locality soon.—Sam Burnell has sold his farm to John L. Powell and will make his future home in Indiana.

COLLEGE HILL

Aug. 6.—Morris Cundiff, of Somerset, is spending a few days with his aunt, Mrs. A.W. Williams.—Mrs. Anna Morgan is teaching school at Union City.—Miss Alice Grinstead is assisting Miss Hisele at Byebetown public school.—Earnest Norris is preferring to move to the Wash Laine place.—A. W. Titus, of Berea, visited friends here Sunday.—\$36 was raised at Norris Chapel last Sunday, Rev. Jesse Farris, Pastor.—Mrs. Dr. Robert Combs died suddenly yesterday at her home on Eastern Summit. She was the daughter of Rev. J. J. Johnson who established the High school of which our village bears the name. She leaves a host of relatives and friends.—T. W. Noland's baby died yesterday.—Mrs. Andrew Baxter is ill at her home near Red River ferry.—J. R. Langley is preparing to build a handsome residence.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

BOONE

August 8.—Rev. J. W. Lambert, of this place, filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Church last Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Martin, of Rockford, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lambert last week.—J. H. Lambert went to Berea Saturday evening.—G. L. Wren and family moved to their new home at Boone's Gap this week.—W. W. Anglin, of Disputanta, visited Rev. J. W. Lambert last week.—The young child of Adkins Knuckles is very sick at this writing.—Preaching at Fairview Church next Saturday and Sunday.—J. W. Lambert sold two nice hogs for \$17.30.—Jesse Wren, who has been sick for several days, is again able to go to work.—Miss Bertha Kirby, who has been visiting relatives at Ford, Ky., for three weeks, has returned home.

ROCKFORD

August 8.—W. P. Anderson, of Manse, Ky., visited his sister, Mrs. J. W. Todd, Saturday and Sunday.—It seems that C.H. Todd has his trading harness on, for he is buying all the hogs around here.—Hogs are scarce but the corn crop is looking well.—M. D. Bowling, of Berea, was here Sunday.—Born, to the wife of J.W. Todd, on August 4, a fine boy.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens visited J. S. Waddle Sunday.—Misses Bessie and Norv Lunville visited relatives at Rockford Sunday.—There has been considerable work placed in the hands of W.W. Anglin on account of misbehavior at Fairview Church.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

MAJOR

Aug. 5.—Arthur and Charley Flanery are visiting the old home this week.—The Institute is over and now the teachers can go back to their schools, with broader views and a greater determination to do something for our youth, that will be of lasting good.—Prof. Seale, of Berea College, was among the distinguished visitors at the Institute.—Rev. Mr. Miller is holding a series of meetings at the Union Church now.—P. S. Clark made a flying business trip to Cincinnati last week.—Carl Hammond,

when preaching services are held, when we meet an hour earlier.—Rev. Cassius Van Winkle will preach at the Burned School house on next Saturday and Sunday. He has a regular appointment here on each first Sunday in the month.—Misses Fannie Davis and Pattie Moyers, teachers of the Indian Springs and Sinking Valley schools, respectively, and Miss Anna Logsdon, of the Happy Top school in Estill Co., were present at the organization of the Sunday school at this place.

EVERGREEN

Aug. 1.—Mr. J. Jones has just returned from Tenn.—Mrs. Sallie Helard was the guest of Mrs. L. T. Morris, Sunday.—Mr. Ben Drew visited Mr. Peter Rose Sunday.—Wm. Beck has just completed his new building.—The new town on Rock Lick is called Jonestown.—There was a box-supper at Sycamore Saturday night. The highest box was sold for \$1.80; the purchaser was Mr. Green Lake.

SAND GAP

Aug. 6.—Harvesting and blackberrying time is over, and the people are taking brief rest.—E. E. Durham finished laying by corn last week. He showed his gratitude by waving his old straw hat and shouting.—Mr. Stevenson, a mill hand at Sand Gap who has been very low with fever, is slowly improving.—Mrs. J. R. Durham is on the sick list this week.—Mrs. Wm. Durham, who has been in poor health all summer, is rapidly improving. She attended school at Sand Gap several days last week. We are all glad to know that she is able to attend school.—Aunt Catherine Clemmons is very low at this writing.—James Williams and family, John Kerby and family, and Lewis McGuire and wife were guests of J. R. Durham last Sunday.—Valentine Williams has bought a brand new buggy and says he will take the girls out driving. He says your correspondent shall have the first drive.—Little Margaret Durham is learning to ride horseback. She rode out to A. P. Gabbard's store the other day.—Master Murray Durham, of Louisville, is visiting his uncle J. R. Durham and family. He will stay until September.—Quite a number of young folks are visiting some of the South Fork caves to day.—Horace Durham and James Johnson have gone to Hamilton, Ohio, to get work.—Mrs. Sophia Durham and son Pendleton leave to day for Hamilton, Ohio, where they will visit relatives.—E. R. Durham and cousin Murray attended teacher's association at Chestnut Flat yesterday.—J. G. Durham visited home folks last night.

GABBARD

Aug. 5.—We are having some dry weather at present.—The corn crop is looking well in this neighborhood.—Tise Barrett is going to move to Madison County this fall.—Price Moore and Daniel Robinson have gone to Ohio to seek employment.—A number of citizens of this neighborhood went to Cincinnati Sunday on the excursion.—His Bros. of Jackson Co. are visiting relations at Floyd.—James R. Gabbard and John R. Moore, are visiting relations in Jackson County.—Old corn is getting very scarce in this vicinity and is selling at 75 cents a bushel.—The attendance at our Sunday school last Sunday, July 30, was over 100. We hope the good attendance will keep up.—C. B. and Henry Gabbard were on Cow Creek last week to get a load of corn to sell to the Buffalo Citizens.—Rev. M. C. Taylor preached at the mouth of Crow Creek last Sunday to a good sized audience. Mr. Taylor is one of our oldest preachers. He is about 80 years old but is hale and hearty.—The institute is in session at Bonneville this week with Prof. R.M. Shipp of Winchester as instructor. The teachers of Owsley County are glad to have a man like Prof. Shipp as their instructor.—We are sorry to say that some of our young men, and some with families as well, have fallen into the habit of playing cards on the Sabbath. The fourth commandment says, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and good sense should teach that this is the better way. Such conduct is a bad example, is destructive of character, and often leads to something worse. Better quit it, boys.

LETCHER COUNTY.

MAY KING.

Aug. 8.—The funeral of John Margius was preached at Nervie Margius's Saturday. A large congregation was present.—Monroe Holbrook was in town Saturday.—John H. Craft has just returned home from Glamorgan with goods.—Mrs. Polly Craft was a visitor here Sunday.—A.S. Webb and others left here last week to work the railroad in Virginia. The U.S. Revenue men are still active in this vicinity.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ALCORN

July 31.—Mrs. Allen Powell, wife of our County Superintendent of Schools, is the mother of a new baby girl. Mother and child are doing well.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Williams, proprietors of the Williams store at this place, have gone to Hamilton, Ohio. They will return this week after a brief visit to Mr. Williams' brother, who went to Ohio last winter.—The Teachers' Association for this combination of districts will be held at Chestnut Flat School house Saturday, August 5. A full program is reported. Everybody cordially invited.—The school at this place has been going on for three weeks. The attendance for the past week has been greater than for any week in the past three years, as shown by the Teacher's Record Book. This increase in attendance has been general all over this part of the country. Our people are getting interested in education. Miss Nannie Wick, the teacher, visited home at Pierky Knob over Sunday.—A Sunday school was organized in our school house last Sunday; 3 p.m. is the hour for meeting, except on days

The Commonwealth

STATE CAPITOL.

The Contract For Its Construction Was Awarded.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 9.—The contract for the construction of the new Kentucky capitol was awarded by the state capitol commission to the General Supply and Construction Co., of New York. The bid for the work is \$880,000, the next lowest bidder being John Gill & Sons, of Cleveland, O., \$884,143. The building is to have a granite base, and to be of Bedford, Ind., stone. It is to be completed within two years and the contractors give bonds of \$225,000 for the performance of the work. There were 15 general bids and 63 bids for portions of the work.

WITH FAMOUS GENERALS.

Judge J. H. Dorman Fought For Confederacy—Will Rest in Kentucky.

Owenton, Ky., Aug. 9.—Judge James Harvey Dorman, aged 74, is dead at the home of his daughter in Tennessee from the effects of injuries sustained in fall. Judge Dorman fought under Gen. Lee, and also served under Gens. Humphries, Marshall, John C. Breckinridge, Ransom, Longstreet, Morgan and Buckner. From 1869 to 1874 he served in the Kentucky senate, and on the expiration of his term was elected judge of Owen county. He was a life-long Baptist. The body will be buried here.

Day Withdrawals.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Aug. 9.—News is that Charles E. Day, of Morehead, who was a candidate for representative before the democratic primaries of the Bath-Rowan district, has withdrawn, leaving W. A. Young, of Rowan, and Walter Sharpe, of Bath, the only candidates.

Farm and Stock Sale

I will sell my Blue Grass Farm and stock upon it at Public Auction at my residence in Garrard County on August 24, 1905. Said Farm is situated within 1½ miles of Paint Lick, within 1 mile of Lowell, and within 10½ miles of Lancaster. The farm consists of Four Hundred Acres of Good, Rich Land in high state of cultivation and well improved. There is on the Home Lot of 100 acres a good Two Story Frame Residence with ten large rooms, with a fine rolling Lawn. Also Two Barns, Three Corn Cribs, a Carriage House a Meat House, an Ice House, a Granary, never failing Cistern, three never failing Ponds and one Pool. This 100 acres in Grass. The remaining 300 acres has upon it one large Tobacco Barn, 40 by 156 feet, 100 feet of it being floored and having racks, troughs, cribs, and things necessary for feeding cattle or mules. This part of farm has also a tenement house with a never failing well. Half of this lot is good Tobacco Land.

The Stock to be sold consists of 33 head of Two year old Mules, broke to work, 12 head of Horses, the rise of Fifteen Hands high, from 40 to 60 head of Cattle, 25 head two Year old Steers, Cows and Calves, Hogs, one good Black Jack, foaled in 1902 fifteen hands high, one Stallion, Gov. Eagle, sired by King Dictator 10688. The farm will be offered in Separate Lots, and then as a whole, and the way it brings the most money, that way it will be sold. The usual terms. See Posters. W.P. Prewett, Kirksville, Auctioneer. Dr. B. Ramsey Paint Lick.

FEMALE WEAKNESS

542 1-2 Congress St.,
PORTLAND, MAINE, Oct. 17, 1902.
I consider Wine of Cardui superior to any doctor's medicine ever used and I know where to speak. I suffered for nine months with suppressed menstruation which completely prostrated me. Pains would shoot through my back and neck and would bring blinding headaches. My limbs would swell up and I would feel so weak I could not stand up. I naturally felt discouraged for I seemed to be beyond the help of physicians but a bottle of Cardui caused a God send to me and I felt a change for the better within a week. After nineteen days treatment I menstruated without suffering the agonies usually due and soon began to gain weight and strength. Wine of Cardui is simply wonderful and I wish that all suffering women knew of its good qualities.

Wilhelmina Sorenson
Treasurer, Portland Economic League

Periodical headaches tell of female weakness. Wine of Cardui cures permanently nineteen out of every twenty cases of irregular menses, bearing down pains or any female weakness. If you are discouraged and doctors have failed, that is the best reason in the world you should try Wine of Cardui now. Remember that headaches mean female weakness. Secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui today.

Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York,
soc. and \$1.00; all druggists.

WINE OF CARDUI

Carriage Satisfaction Here.

Buggies
Phaetons
Run-about
Surries
Traps
Durable
Graceful
Useful
Comfortable
Stylish



Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.

No better place to buy than HERE, No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.
Get our prices.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,
C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.
Richmond, Ky.

RICHMOND GREENHOUSES!

Phone 188.
Richmond, Ky.

Cut Flowers,

Designs and

Blooming Plants.

THE HOUSECLEANING SEASON

Is here, and every housewife wants one or more pieces of new FURNITURE, CARPET or MATTING.

Take a Look Through Our Stock

It will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can supply your wants.

IF IT'S FROM US, ITS GOOD.

New Florence Drop Top Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, \$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$65.

CRUTCHER & EVANS,

Joplin's Old Stand, Richmond, Ky., Day Phone 73; Night Phone 47-66.

THE CITIZEN \$1.00 a Year Subscribe today!

A Literary Treat

We have one for our readers in a new and exceptional serial story which begins in this issue. It is

D'ri and I

BY
IRVING BACHELLER

Author of "Eben Holden," "Darrell of the Blessed Isles," Etc.

It is a strong story of North Country made famous by Mr. Bacheller. In it he mixes in an entertaining way love and adventures of the days of the second war with England.

THE LONDON TIMES SAYS OF THE STORY:

"Mr. Bacheller is admirable alike in his scenes of peace and war. He paints the silent woods in the Fall of the year with the rich golden glow of the Indian Summer. He is eloquently poetical in the lonely watcher's contemplation of thousands of twinkling stars reflected from the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence, and he is grimly humorous in some of his dramatic episodes. Nor does anything in Crane's Red Badge of Courage bring home to us more forcibly the horrors of war than the between-decks and the cockpit of a crippled ship swept from stem to stern by the broadsides in an action brought 'a outrance' on Lake Erie."



The Opening Chapters of the Story Are in This Issue. Read Them



HAPPENINGS IN ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE

News of the Past Few Days Collected and Presented in Condensed Form.

PITHY AND POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The Russian-Japanese War in the Far East and Other Interesting Foreign Notes—Doings of the Public Officials.

The Yellow Scourge.

President Roosevelt forwarded to Surgeon General Wyman, of the public health and marine hospital service, a telegram from Gov. Blanchard, of Louisiana, requesting that the United States government take control of the situation in New Orleans. The president directed the surgeon general to take every step to stamp out the yellow fever.

A special from Mena, Ark., says the city council not only refused to quarantine but invited refugees from infected points to go there. Mena is in the Ozark mountains 1,350 feet above sea level.

By official action of the city board of health Knoxville, Tenn., has declared itself open to the world and invited all fever refugees whether suspects or not, to come within its gates.

The flagship of the Mississippi patrol squadron, the Grace, and another vessel, the Tipsey, which had been stationed in Lake Borgne canal, were seized by the Louisiana militia, their flags hauled down and the officers and crews placed under arrest.

The Mexican superior board of health reports that there are only four cases of yellow fever in the entire republic. These cases are in the city of Vera Cruz, where they are thoroughly isolated.

Alexandria, La., has capped the climax of all quarantine efforts by putting a ban on telephone and telegraph companies, refusing to allow messages to be received in that town from New Orleans either by telephone or telegraph.

Russo-Japanese War Items.

President Roosevelt's role in the making of peace between Japan and Russia has been played to the end. The fruition of his efforts came to an end in the main salon of the naval yacht Mayflower, entrance to Oyster bay harbor, when the peace envoys, appointed at his suggestion by the warring nations, met and clasped hands, dined together across the presidential board, and, amid booming cannon, steamed slowly out of the harbor en route to Portsmouth, N. H., where the work of the peace conference will formally begin.

The czar, in replying to an address of clergy from Khararovsk heartily approves the recommendation to continue the war until the enemy is crushed, and above all not to think of cession of territory or the payment of an indemnity.

It is reported that Czar Nicholas is suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration and that one of his physicians is in constant attendance to the monarch.

The bulk of the Russian army on Saghalien island surrendered to the Japanese forces on July 31. Among the prisoners who fell into the hands of the Japanese are Gov. Liapnoff, 70 officers and 3,200 men.

The first installment of a fund raised among the officers and soldiers in the field for the rebuilding of the navy, subscriptions for which were voluntarily begun after the battle of the Sea of Japan, have been received at St. Petersburg. Gen. Mistchenko's corps contributed \$130,000 and that of Gen. Zeritsky, the heroes of the Mukden retreat, \$76,000.

The Russian government has decided on the issue of another internal loan to the amount of \$100,000,000, of which, however, only \$75,000,000 may be issued at first.

Miscellaneous News.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the controller of the currency shows that at the close of business July 31, 1905, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$502,971,395, an increase for the year of \$53,764,507, and an increase for the month of \$8,251,589.

President Jordan and Secretary Cheatham, of the Southern Cotton association, issued a statement addressed to the members of the association in which the resignation of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is demanded. Secretary Wilson said he was not disturbed by the demands for his resignation made by certain officials of the Southern Cotton association and that he heartily approved of the expressed intention of President Jordan, of the association, to go to President Roosevelt with his demands.

Lorman E. Roberts, of New York, was arrested in Chicago. He is alleged to have made thousands of dollars by postal money frauds in 20 eastern cities.

The attempt to increase the insurance rates of the Catholic Order of Foresters at the convention of the international boy, failed. After a long discussion a vote was taken.

Three bomb factories have been discovered at Odessa, and their contents confiscated. The authorities who made the discovery found 67 finished bombs and 200 other bombs in the course of construction.

At the proper time Secretary Wilson will ask for a congressional investigation of his department. That is, he will ask for it after the grand jury has finished its work, if some of his friends do not forestall him.

Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, denies that employees of the forestry service have written articles for magazines prior to the publication of the result of government work in public reports.

According to a bill filed in the common pleas court at Philadelphia, five directors of the Odd Fellows Mutual Life Insurance society of Pennsylvania are charged by Henry F. Walton, the receiver, with wrecking that concern.

Three large insurance companies of New York are to be investigated by the insurance commissioners of Tennessee, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Minnesota as a result of a meeting of eight state insurance commissioners held in Chicago.

The president has appointed William R. Moore register and F. C. Hildreth receiver at the consolidated land office at Phoenix, Ariz. Moore was register of the office at Prescott and Hildreth at Tucson before the three offices were merged.

Gen. James R. Carnahan, major general of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, died at his home in Woodruff place, Indianapolis, Ind., after an illness of two weeks. He was born at Dayton, Ind., November 18, 1841.

Gamblers intent upon playing the races and policemen determined to prevent all race track betting on the high seas furnished on Lake Michigan one of the most unique and spectacular gambling raids ever attempted in this country. The police and gamblers raced around the lake in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan waters. Fourteen gamblers were captured.

Robert W. Criswell, editor of a weekly publication, who was arrested recently on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by Representative Rhinehart of Covington, Ky., committed suicide by throwing himself beneath a sub way train in New York city.

Mrs. Mary J. Carlisle, wife of former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, died at her country home in West Islip, L. I., after an illness of three weeks.

The preliminary report of Commissioner Yerkes, of the internal revenue bureau, shows that the receipts from all internal revenue sources during the year ended July 30, 1905, amounted to \$234,187,976, an increase as compared with the fiscal year, 1904, of \$1,284,195.

After one Cossack had been killed on the Novorossisk Vladikavkaz railway, strikers advanced menacingly, whereupon the infantry fired, killing 30 of the strikers and wounding 22.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending August 3 number 178, against 197 last week, 179 in the like week of 1904 and 161 in 1903.

Secretary of War Taft and party arrived at Manila on the steamer Manduria. Their arrival was made the occasion of a gorgeous water pageant. The battleship Ohio, forts and vessels in the harbor fired the regulation salute for the secretary of war.

Russell Sage celebrated his 89th birthday by remaining from his office, spending the day quietly at his country home in Long Island. Mr. Sage is said to be in excellent health.

According to information received by the police, Boston, instead of Paterson, N. J., has been selected as the meeting place of this year's international congress of anarchists.

While in the act of trimming a coffin in a St. Louis coffin-making establishment, George Disch, 49, an employee, was suddenly stricken dead and toppled over into the coffin. Heart disease caused his death.

The Milwaukee county grand jury has returned five more indictments. Among those against whom true bills were returned is Charles F. Pfister, one of Milwaukee's most prominent citizens.

John Comstock, one of the wealthiest men in Central Illinois, is dead at Peoria, Ill. He was born in Taylorville, Ill., in 1818, and went to Peoria in 1840. During the civil war Mr. Comstock expended large sums of money in fitting out troops to serve in the union armies and was thanked by Gov. Yates.

Sheriff Richardson returned to Iola, Kan., from Keystone, Ia., where he arrested C. L. Melvin, the man who blew up all the Iola joints on July 10 and destroyed \$50,000 worth of property. Melvin said he was alone in the work.

Manila's welcome to Secretary Taft and party exceeded all similar demonstrations in the past by either American or Spanish officials. Gov. Gen. Wright's address of welcome at the government house expressed the feelings of Americans and natives on the return of the former governor general and the arrival of Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Mrs. John Lang, the votary of a strange sect in Philadelphia, known as the "Congregation of the Lord," kept the corpse of a woman in her house for three weeks awaiting its resurrection. The body was removed by the authorites.

During the baseball game between Pittsburgh and New York J. W. Maher, 44, collapsed in his seat and died. Physicians give the cause as apoplexy, surprised by excitement of the game.

Martin Strick and his two sons, aged 18 and 22, living ten miles south of Big Stone City, S. D., were overcome by foul air while engaged in cleaning out an old well, and all are dead.

Advices from Hattiesburg, Miss., state that Ed Lewis and "Kid" George, two negroes, were lynched there by a mob. The men were charged with being accessory to the murder of Conscript Guard J. G. Smith.

All negotiations which have been pending between the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads came to a sudden end when General Manager Horn, of the Northern Pacific, notified the telegraphers of that system that the company's proposition as to the rate of wages it would pay was final and they could accept it or leave the service.

With the telegraphers almost to a man remaining loyal to their union chiefs and the railway officials making every effort to maintain traffic, the telegraphers' strike on the transcontinental systems of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads has taken on the aspect of a war to the finish.

Although conditions approaching a tie-up have not yet developed as a result of the strikers of the telegraphers on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, increasingly serious delays are being caused in the moving of traffic.

The boycott against America has started at Yokohama, the Chinese refusing to handle freight on the Pacific mail steamer Manchuria for Hong Kong. The Chinese will hold a meeting to organize the movement.

In the opinion of prominent growers, the Connecticut peach crop this year will be the largest ever harvested and of unusually fine quality.

Miss Corinne Blackburn, daughter of Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, and W. H. Gale, of New York and Leesburg, Va., were married in Washington in the presence of a small party of relatives and personal friends.

Sheriff Furber arrived at Fairmont, W. Va., from Sisterville, where he and Deputy Watson arrested Mrs. Helen Payton and Frank Wright, charged with administering poison to the former's husband, Jacob N. Payton, who died mysteriously at Mannington July 17.

Mrs. Rose Catherine Collier, wife of William Collier, of Pittsburgh, a lame man, swallowed a dose of rough rats because her husband went out in the evening to attend a lodge of which he is a member.

John A. Seaton, aged 50, a prominent Cleveland insurance man, dropped dead in a Euclid avenue car while en route to the union depot.

John Boyle, former president of the Indiana Mineworkers' organization, has been appointed a national organizer by President Mitchell and has been ordered to West Virginia.

One man died of yellow fever at New York's detention hospital at quarantine, making the third case of yellow fever discovered on ships entering New York harbor this summer and the second death.

Gen. Joseph H. Lyon, of Leavenworth, Kan., has been appointed temporary major general of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. James R. Carnahan.

Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, and Mrs. Morton had a narrow escape from serious injury when their automobile ran into an Eighth avenue car at 44th street, New York.

A Cotton Belt passenger train struck a party of negro cotton choppers east of Hillsboro, Tex., killing Ray Edwards and his wife and badly mangling Henry Thompson and his wife.

The funeral services of the late Mary J. Carlisle, wife of John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland, were held at West Islip, L. I. The body was then removed to a vault in the rural cemetery at Babylon, where it will rest until fall, when it will be removed to Coney Island, Ky.

As a result of a battle between two of the big Chinese societies in the Chinatown theater, in New York, three Chinamen were killed, two others probably fatally wounded, and many others injured.

H. J. Dudley, 55, an old river man, was found dead in his room, in Memphis, under circumstances which point to suicide. The door was locked, windows pulled down and gas turned on.

W. H. Galland, of Chicago, was advanced to the force of health officers, making the number of inspectors now seven besides Dr. Egan, secretary of the state board of health.

A large spectacular parade was held in honor of the visit of Secretary of War Taft and party in Manila. Ten thousand men were in line, including military, marines, sailors, industrials and 30 provincial delegations. There were 50 floats and 80 bands in line. Miss Roosevelt was presented with a gold plate amidst unbound enthusiasm.

Two men were killed, two severely and six slightly injured in an accident at mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal Co., at Cumberland, Wyo., by a fall of coal.

Gov. Magoon's report for July on the yellow fever situation on the Isthmus shows an improvement as compared with the preceding month. During July there were 29 cases of fever. Since the present outbreak of fever on the Isthmus, which occurred during the latter part of April, there have been 26 deaths.

American Ambassador Conger and family left Mexico City for the United States, the ambassador having two months leave of absence. He will go directly to Washington and it is surmised he will be consulted on the Chinese question.

Mrs. John Lang, the votary of a strange sect in Philadelphia, known as the "Congregation of the Lord," kept the corpse of a woman in her house for three weeks awaiting its resurrection. The body was removed by the authorites.

Hank Majors, a young negro, charged with criminal assault, was sentenced to hang at Waco, Tex.

The 30 miners at the Adventure mine, Houghton, Mich., went on a strike because the management ordered that the men should eat their dinners underground instead of coming to the surface as formerly.

THE STRICKEN CITY.

Marine Hospital Service Takes Control at New Orleans.

The Citizens of the City Pledge Themselves To Put Up \$250,000 To Defray the Cost of the Labor and Material.

New Orleans, Aug. 7.—Fever report up to 6 p. m. Sunday: New cases, 28; total cases to date, 533; deaths, 8; total deaths to date, 105; new sub-focal, 2; total sub-focal to date, 93.

New Orleans, Aug. 7.—The fever report Sunday is a great improvement over those during the middle of the week and the fact that there were only two new sub-focal, one up town and one down town, is a source of special encouragement. An effort is being made to determine the number of cases of fever under treatment and allowing ten days, which is a liberal estimate for a patient to either recover or die, it is figured that there are now 233 cases under treatment.

The marine hospital service has not yet assumed control of the local situation, but it is expected to do so Monday. The conditions precedent to their assumption, that the citizens of New Orleans pledge themselves to put up \$250,000 to defray the cost of labor and material, has been met.

President Roosevelt and Surgeon General Wyman have both been wired by the citizens committee of New Orleans that all of the funds that the service may require outside of its own stated expenditures will be supplied by the people of the city. This action was taken at noon at a special meeting of the finance committee held in the St. Charles hotel.

It followed the news received from Surgeon White that Surgeon General Wyman had asked for a definite statement of the financial intentions of the people here and had given a definite statement himself of what the marine hospital service could do with the funds at its disposal.

RUSSIAN ENVOYS.

M. Witte and Baron Rosen Arrive at Newport on the Mayflower.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 7.—The converted yacht Mayflower with M. Witte and Baron Rosen on board arrived here late Sunday afternoon, and arrangements were made for M. Witte to continue the journey to Portsmouth, N. H., by train. The Mayflower was expected here about 11 a. m., but was delayed by the thick weather. The dispatch boat Dolphin, which is conveying the Japanese representatives from Oyster Bay to Portsmouth, did not come into the harbor, but anchored off Brenton's reef lightship.

The Mayflower and Dolphin were convoyed by the cruiser Galveston. The cruiser remained at anchor during the Mayflower's stay in the harbor. After supper Mr. Witte and Commander McR. Winslow went to a telegraph station and the former filed a number of dispatches.

A crowd of citizens who recognized the distinguished Russian assembled outside the office. Mr. Witte was much amused when he saw the curious ones. Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen planned to leave on a special parlor car attached to the regular 9:45 train for Boston.

The dispatch boat Dolphin remained off Brenton's reef lightship, and the Japanese representatives did not come ashore. Both vessels encountered a thick fog on the run from Oyster Bay.

Owing to thick weather the peace squadron will be unable to reach Portsmouth Monday, and the delay will necessitate a postponement of the opening proceedings for one day.

TRAIN HITS A STREET CAR.

A Child Killed, Six Persons Were Fatally and 15 Others Injured.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 7.—The fast Pittsburgh flyer, No. 560, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad, crashed into an eastbound St. Clair street car, killing a child instantly and fatally injured six people while 15 others sustained injuries.

The accident happened without warning, as the conductor had just crossed the railroad tracks to see that the line was clear, and had thrown a safety derailer switch to permit the car to pass. The headlight of the train was not visible nor was its running heard until it was but a short distance from the crossing. The conductor let go the derailer switch in time to throw the rear truck of his car off the track, but not in time to prevent the front end from being struck and the car hurled around until it stood parallel with the railroad track.

The car contained 40 passengers, which were bound for their homes and for amusement resorts along the car line. Only a few escaped uninjured and they were persons occupying the rear of the car.

To Join Peace Commission.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 7.—D. Pokotilow, the Russian minister to China, spent Sunday in St. Paul, on his way to join the peace commission, of which he is an advisory member. Mr. Pokotilow reached St. Paul in the morning and left at night for the east.

Gen. Roy Stone Expires.

New York, Aug. 7.—Gen. Roy Stone, a veteran of the civil and Spanish wars and a distinguished civil engineer, is dead in his 65th year at his home in Mendham, N. J. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

KENTUCKY PRODUCTS.

Complaints Made That They Are Passed in Statehouse Bids.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 4.—Gov. Beckham wrote to Architect Andrews, of Dayton, O., who will build the Kentucky statehouse, inclosing a complaint from Secretary Hughes, of the Louisville Commercial club, that Kentucky products are discriminated against in the specifications for the new building. The governor directed Mr. Andrews to investigate the complaint, and if found to be true to correct matters at once. If it is found that there has